FOOD FOR STATESMEN.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S REPORT.

A Long Abstract of a Long Document.

M Gives a Clear View of State Affairs.

INDIANA'S CONDITION. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

parsements of the treasury department during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1874. There was remaining in the treasury November 1, 1873, \$185,175 47. The following mms have been received during the year.

STATE REVENUE. On account of revenue of 1873, \$831,303 92; delinquent revenue of 1872, \$60,968 32; delinquent sinking fund tax \$819 73. Total

896,091 97. COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE. On account of tax of 1873, \$888,953 48; de-

interest, \$181,373 52; interest on bonds, 234,286 99; liquor licenses, \$350 00; un-elaimed fees, 5,734 62. Total, \$1,515,913 30. COLLEGE FUND.

On account of principal, \$7,390; interest, \$8,959 63; costs, \$30 00; university lands, \$1,888 27. Total, \$18,267 90. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane, \$17,709 67; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 2,350 42; Blind Asylum, \$2,128 11; Female Prison, \$503 60; State Prison South, 53,307 05; State Prison North, \$64,898 51. Total, \$140,897 36. MISCELLANEOUS.

General fund, \$52,120 79; temporary loan, \$200,749 46; insurance tax, \$45,453 58; swamp lands, \$2,267 61; estates without heirs, \$852 46; tax on transportation companies, \$543 30; docket fees, Circuit Court, \$14,242 37; docket fees, Supreme Court, \$1,500 00; state house, \$251 13; State Board of Education, \$189 00; judiciary, \$60 00; expense, Supreme Court, \$19 20; public printing, \$274 00; legislative, \$326 15. Total, \$318,849 06.

TOTAL RECEIPTS 1, 1873, \$3,072,195 06.

DISBURSEMENTS. ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

On account of judiciary, \$124,969 79; proseenting attorneys, \$19,318 25; executive, reports, \$16,436 74; sheriff's mileage, \$13,-237 52; general fund, \$14,232 96; contingent fund, \$1.839 65; expenses of Supreme Court, OFFICE EXPENSES.

Total, \$8,676 35.

Soldiers Home, \$35,308 36. Total, \$340,- South, \$164,142 80; no estimate of receipts.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION. State Prison North, \$62,586 06; do. South, 445 52.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. State Normal School, \$2,819 45; State University, \$45,030; Purdue do., \$32,062 33; State Board of Education, \$1,807 82. Total, \$81,-

COLLEGE FUND.

Total, \$20,221 23. COMMON SCHOOL FUND. School distribution, \$1,487,332 13; school fund interest, \$1,534 84; school tax for 1873, \$298 69; delinquent do. for 1872, \$8 00. Total, \$1,489,173 66.

REVENUE. linquent do. of 1872 refunded, \$4,141 97.

Total, \$36,381 99. INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS. Geological survey, \$8,000; agriculture, \$1,500; State Horticultural Society, \$825;

MILITARY EXPENDITURES. Total, \$1,779 75.

total, \$10,325.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

Total, \$360,492 55. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total, \$21,995 42.

THE GRAND TOTAL amount audited for the year, \$2,827,991 28.

CONDITION OF TREASURY. Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1873, \$185,-175 47. Receipts during the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, \$2,887,019 59. Total, \$3,072,195 06. Total warrants drawn on the treasury during the year ending Oct. 31,1874, \$2,827,991 28; balance in treasury Nov. 1,1874,

\$244,203 78. Of the warrants issued during the year a large proportion was on account of the dislarge proportion was on account of the dis-tribution of the common school fund and of \$485,400 37, \$43,184 20 of it being paid in refunding of school moneys, and should not, 1873, therefore, be considered as state expenses The state expenditures proper would, therefore, be \$1,338,817 62.

CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS. Remaining in the treasury Nov. 1, 1873, Remaining in the treasury Nov. 1, 1873, receipts. \$4,889,732 05; total disburse-\$244,203,78. The following balances were ments, \$4,847,199 74; balance on hand Octodue from the general fund: To the surplus | ber 1, 1874, \$42,534 31. revenus fund, \$2,007 52; to the estates without heirs, \$4,512 85; to the three per cent fund \$32 13, in all showing an excess of \$237,-651 28. There is due to the general fund, from the college fund, \$1,953 33; from the swamp land fund, \$829 80; from the common school fund, \$10,291 94; total \$13,075 07, making a total excess of \$250,726,35.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From state revenue, \$893,091 97; common

estimates can be made, governed by the expenditures provided for, and found necessary in previous years. The estimates sub-

\$12,000; distribution of laws, \$1,000; expenses of Supreme Court, \$5,000; Indiana Reports, \$5,000; governor's office, \$4,000; secretary's office, \$1,000; auditor's office, \$1,500; treasurer's office, \$1,000; auditor's office, \$1,500; treasurer's office, \$1,000; auditor's office, \$1,500; treasurer's office, \$1,000; auditor's office, \$600; superintendent's office, \$600; superintendent's traveling expenses, \$600; adjutant-general's pay, \$800; quarter-master-general's pay, \$600; contingent fund, \$5,000; total, \$338,100. fuel and stationery, \$5,000; state bouse, \$2,000; state library, \$1,000; sheriff's mileage, \$12,000; distribution of laws, \$1,000; ex-

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

State Normal School, \$2,000; State University, \$22,000; Purdue University, \$30,000; agricultural premiums, \$1,500; geologica; INDIANA'S CONDITION.

PATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—ALSO A COMPLETE REVIEW OF RAILROAD
PROPERTY, ETC.

REPORT.

A general report of the receipts and disarrsements of the treasury department dur
Research and Dumb Institution, \$58,400; Blind Asylum, \$32,500; House of Refuge, \$40,000; Soldiers' Home, \$42,450; Female Prison, \$26,700; State Prison South, \$12,000; State Prison North, (self sustaining). Total, \$377,050.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS. Interest on school bonds, \$234,286 99; on war bonds, \$8,340; on temperary loan, \$51,-700; redemption of temporal loan, \$200,000; redemption of internal improvement bonds, \$50,000. Total, \$544,426 99. Grand total, \$1,374,076 99. The estimates for 1876 are as follows:

ORDINARY EXPENSES. Judiciary, \$115,000; prosecuting attorney's, \$19,000; executive and administrative, \$32, 000; public printing, \$30,000; fuel and stalinquent tax 1872, \$205,214 69; school fund tionery,\$5,000; state house, \$500; state library, expenses, \$600; adjutant-general's pay, \$800; quartermaster-general's pay, \$600; tingent fund, \$3,500. Total, \$239,700.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. State Normal School, 2,000; State University, \$22,000; Pardue University, \$30,000 agricultural premiums, \$1,500; geological survey, \$8,000; State Horticultural Society, \$1,000; Insane Hospital, 155,000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$68,400; Blind Asylum. \$32,500: House of Refuge, \$40,000; Soldier's are 1,834 locomotives and 45,071 cars of all Home, \$40,000; Female Prison, \$25,000; State kinds. Prison North, \$12,000; State Prison South (self-sustaining.) Total, \$372,900.

The taxable property of the state is, in round numbers, \$965,000,000, and there are 265,000 polls. The balance in the treasury will meet probable expenses till the first of March, and the January settlement will add for the year, including balance on hand Nov. \$500,000 to the general fund. The state will receive in 1875 the benefit of a tax of 15 cents poll. The receipts of 1875 are estimated at ally changed the mode of assessing property \$1,775,000. The receipts of 1876 will depend and collecting taxes. A large number of upon the levy to be made by the general as-

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS. \$31,800; state house, \$5,287 47; state library, Interest on school bonds, \$234,286 99; on care and issued at the earliest moment. \$1,027 98; public printing, \$25,238 20; Indiana | war bonds, \$8,340; on temporary loan, \$34,450; demption of internal improvement bonds, of September. It was again convened in

Estimates for current expenses, new buildings and repairs, made by the officers of the institutions named: Insane Hospital, \$155,-Insane Hospital, \$197,702 52; Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$73,400; Blind Asylum, \$107,000; Soldiers' Home, \$44,450; Female Prison, \$31,700; State Prison

THE ASSESSMENT LAW. state was \$653,367,451, and by the assessment state into close relations with county audi-Female Prison, \$22,727 41; of 1873, according to the returns made to ure to testify to the faithful manner the State Board of Equalization, the value in which their official duties, in transaction of real estate was \$703,321,523, and the value with this office, have been discharged. I of personal property in 1874 is \$261,958,707. feel that I am warranted in saying that my Total, \$965,280,230. This shows an increase required all my time and energy, and I have of taxable values in 1874 over 1873 of \$311,- endeavored to faithfully perform the 912,799. The above figures show the opera- manifold duties imposed by law tion of the new assessment law in securing and the assessment of property for taxation. public Under the present assessment the real value officers has been more nearly obtained than ever esteem before. I am of the opinion that an assess- off from his labors when his worth was ment of real property once in two years is beginning to be realized. I need hardly say too often, and the enhanced values .- I refer to the late Hon, Milton B. Hopkins, tained by frequent assessments will hardly offsett the labor and expense involved. offsett the labor and expense involved. years he was my reachbor and personal I am of the opinion that once in five years friend. His true of the was only known to is often enough. The auditor also thinks those who knew him best. He was a good Revenue of 1873 refunded, \$32,240 02; de-there are, in the new law, serious defects in citizen, a faithful officer, and thoroughly deand suggests legislative action in regard to by

the same. I have compiled a table showing the rates of taxation in the State by counties, and the When we consider the disadvantages the total average levy on the hundred dollars in each county for 1873, and a table of county state traversed by railroads and dotted by levies for 1874.

THE STATE DEBT. The total foreign debt is \$1,172,755 12. Of this amount the war loan bonds, six per cent., amount to \$139,000; temporary loan | common country; she has placed her finanbonds, eight per cent., \$200,000, due March 12, 1875. Temporary loan bonds, seven per cent., due April 15, 1876, \$510,000; temporary loan bonds, eight per cent., due December 1, 1876, \$200,000.

DOMESTIC DEBT. Total, \$3,904,783 22, making a total lebt of \$5,077,538 34. The total redemption during the year is

\$21,275. The total internal improvement bonds amount to \$47,216 18. During the two years past internal improvement bonds have been

WABASH & ERIE CANAL. The report of the president of the board of trustees shows the following as the receipts and disbursements from 1847 to 1874: Total

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION. Returns from 42 counties show that this of the United States, of churches, of benevolent institutions, fire engine implements and buildings, educational institutions and

counties, \$20,986,146.

some others less important, is, in those 42

Aug. 15, 1874, assets \$98,879 11. Fort Wayne Savings Bank has been winding up

Anderson and Portland. The report of the examiners shows the following as the condi-tion of these banks: Citizens' State Bank, Newcastle, resources \$212,127 14. Citizens' Newcastle, resources \$212,127 14. Citizens' Bank, Union City, resources \$106,918 24. Farmers' Bank, Columbus, resources \$203,524 85. Bank of New Carlisle, New Carlisle, resources \$46,806 05. Hamilton Bank, Ft. Wayne, resources \$446,153 18. Adams County Bank, Decatur, resources \$118,731 95. People's Bank, Portland, resources \$118,731 95. Indiana Bank, Madison, resources \$171,538 84. Madison County Bank, Anderson, resources \$171,538 84. Madison County Bank, Anderson, resources \$171,538 84. \$145,684 40.

in his office. The gross receipts for fire and life for the year were \$3,027,222 25; losses paid \$1,555,830 51; taxes paid, \$48,604 37. The fire receipts were, \$1,500,681 01; losses paid, 666,590 29; taxes paid, \$26,370 29; for life, the receipts were \$1,526,544 24; losses paid, \$889,-240 32; tax paid, \$22,284 08.

RAILROADS. The miles of railroads of main track, 3,737.12; value, \$27,887,998. Side track miles, \$1,000; sheriff's mileage, \$12,000; distribution | 457,51; value, \$2,699,356. Rolling stock of laws, \$600; expenses Supreme Court, \$5,000; value, \$9,097,842. Rights of way without Indiana Reports, \$5,000; governor's office, \$4,846. Total miles 4,194,63. Total \$4,000; secretary's office, \$1,000; auditor's ofvalue, \$39,740,042. The longest railway in value, \$39,740,042. The longest railway in fice, \$1,500; treasurer's office, \$1,000; attorney-general's office, \$1,000; superintenthe state is the P., C. & St. L. and branches dent's office, \$600; superintendent's traveling in all four hundred and sixteen miles, the value of which is \$4,900,357, independent of local assessments, the shortest local assessments, the shortest is the "Kingan," in Marion county, having 42-100 of a mile, valued at \$6,500. The above summary does not include all of the taxable value of property. In the most of the counties there are lots and lands that are subject to assessment by the county authorities, and consequently not considered in the assess ment of the state board. This may be estimated at five and a half millions. In 1845 there were 30 miles of railway. There

CONCLUSION. As my term of office as auditor of state closes in a short time it may not be amiss to refer briefly to the work and operations of the office during the past two years. On entering upon the discharge of my duties, I found a recently enacted and still unfinished on the hundred dollars, and 50 cents on each revenue and assessment law which materiand collecting taxes. A large number of new forms, for the use of county officers and corporations, had to be prepared with great

The State Board of Equalization convened redemption of treasury loan, \$510,000; re- on June 16, 1873, and continued until the 9th \$9,280 65; telegraphing, \$78 36; distribution of laws, \$25 33. Total, \$263,572 90. \$1,589,126 99. Grand total, June, 1874, and continued until the 25th of July following. The proceedings of the board at each session have been published in pamphlet form. The arduous duties were performed without expense to the state other than for additional clerical service. I do not consider the present law for the assessment of property and collection of taxes perfect in all its provisions. The experience of the ast two years has developed errors whic require legislative attention. The In 1872 the total taxable property of the duties of this office bring the auditor of tors and treasurers, and it' gives me pleasterm of office has been one of labor; it has custom upon the auditor of accounts. One of the state who had the confidence of his associates was cut superintendent of public instruction. For the people of the state. We can look with pride at the progress made by Indiana in the last half century. pioneer had to contend with, and view our cities and villages, and see the work of manufactories and the levelopment of agricultural and minera. wealth, we may well be proud of the state. She has, besides, established a glorious reputation in defense of the cial credit among the foremost; she has made her public schools, and the fund which sustains them, the admiration of the country, and she has secured among her citizens capitalists and poor immigrants from every state and country. With management that shall be just to the people, and in accordance with the spirit of true progress, we may reasonably expect as much improvement over the present in the next half century as there is now over the JAMES A. WILDMAN, Auditor of State.

ICE MACHINES.

THE ORIGIN OF A MONOPOLY IN CALIFORNIA-THE IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: The story of the ice monopoly in San Francisco was told at some length in the Chronicle yesterday morning. The matter is of great importance to the city and state, and destined to cause a great deal of litigation, and sour extended account contained some incuracies, another version is given, which may be considered as, in a measure, authoritaclass of property, which includes property tive. Beath adopted the theory of a French chemist of making ice by the evaporation of ammonia, and added improvements of his own. Enthusiastic over his invention, he went with it to Samuel Martin, a capitalist who resides in Oakland. Martin had previously been thinking of the matter himself. The two went to Haggin & Tevis, who ad-BANK DEPARTMENT.

school revenue, \$1,515,913 30; college fund,
\$18,267 90; public institutions, \$140,897 36;
miscellaneous, \$318,849 06; total \$2,887,019 59;
balance Nov. 1, 1873, \$185,175 47, making a grand total of \$3,072,195 06.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

saccount of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of said subscription.

There are in the state nine of these banks, of which there are in Indianapolis two, in additional paid of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same, shall be released and discharged from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of said subscription.

There are in the state nine of these banks, of which there are in Indianapolis two, in additional payment of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of said subscription.

There are in the state nine of these banks, of which there are in Indianapolis two, in additional payment of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same state of the most notorious rendered from any further payment on account of same st ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

So far as relates to ordinary expenditures estimates can be made, governed by the expenditures provided for, and found necestary in previous years. The estimates submitted are as nearly correct as they can be integer to the form of the provided for any in previous years. The estimates submitted are as nearly correct as they can be integer to the form of the provided to the form of the provided for any in previous years. The estimates submitted are as nearly correct as they can be integer to the dollar retlease of the them by their executing an arrangement with Senator Jones and subscription shall have said expendent of his equivalent, as the result of his equi

AT LAST.

SECRETARY HERON'S REPORT. PROPOSITION TO THE GUARANTORS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE YESTERDAY -THE EXPOSITION AFFAIRS WOUND UP.

MORNING SESSION. The State Board of Agriculture met yesterday morning at their rooms in the capitol. Judge Martindale was also there to represent the guarantors. From the looks of things it is evident that the members meant business and were resolved to whoop up the guarantors in a right lively style. The first important business was the settlement of Maj. Palmer's charge of ceived a little rough handling from the board in this connection. Mr. Dowling then made some not very complimentary allusions to certain persons whose names he did not remember. Mr. Martindale thought that Mr. Dowling was striking at him, and indulged in such lan-guage as caused Mr. D. to disclaim any such intention. Braden & Burford then presented a bill of \$200 for work in connection with the premium list, but discussion on this subject was checked by the presenta-tion of the

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1874. The receipts and expenditures were as fol-

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3	lows:	
3	RECEIPTS FROM EXPOSITION AND F	ATR.
1	From sale of Admission Tickets	
ŧ	Rallroad Coupon	6,538 75
a	Railroad Coupon	978 00
9	Amphitheater Coupon	1,176 50
9	Music Hail Coupon	50 50
1	Privileges	4,904 48
9	Rent New Improvements	1,041 00
4	_	
ı	Total	45,330 48
ı	DISBURSEMENTS.	
1	On account members' per diem and	
1	mileage\$	2,985 97
1	Salaries	2.200 00
1	Printing and advertising	4.612 83
1	Stationery and stamps	850 02
1	Tools and supplies	382 88
I	Insurance	771 75
I	Incidentals	380 90
ı	Total	12.184 44
ı	RUNNING EXPENSES OF EXPOSITION AND	
ı		
1	On account of gate keeper	\$416 00
ı	Employes and sweepers	1,781 39
1	Committee on awards	504 00
ı	Police	845 90
1	Fuel (coal)	614 92
1	Straw	127 10 1,995 45
1	Gas consumed	1,890 90
1	Music	1,242 06 596 82
1	Amusements	45 50
1	Drayage and freights	300 00
1	Display	
1	Art and museum	1,200 01
1	Superintendent and assistant	456 00
1	Expense running machinery Ticket sellers	486 00
1	Contingent expenses	501 82
1	Contingent expenses	001 02
۱	Total	12,769 16
ł	PREMIUMS.	
ı	On account of live stock department	87,079 00
ı	Machanical	233 00
1	Mechanical Textile Fabric	417 00
۱	Agricultural	713 00
۱	Horticultural	1,337 00
ı	Arts and History	60 00
	Medals	875 00
1		10 754 80
	Total	10,704 00
اا	IMPROVEMENTS.	
ال	On account of Derby Hall	5 775 49
۱	Music Hall	1,000 07
۱	Pagoda	685 75
ı	Grotto and Cave Repair of Floral Hall Repair of Main Hall	1,427 24
ı	Repair of Floral Hall	257 35
П	Panair of Main Hall	320 40

Repair of Main Hall. Repair of Agricultural Hall Repair of Fair Grounds Boiler and Machinery...... Pavement and Fountains. White Washing .. Total. SUMMARY. General expense.. Premiums Improvements. Receipts. Amount short in seasons operations \$ 85 16 To which add interest on coupon Referred claims to the amount of. The receipts for the first week...... second third

The report was accepted. Mr. Martindale then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committe of five be ap cointed by the chair, who shall report on to norrow morning a plan and basis of final settlement between the State Board of Agriculture and the signers to the guarantee fund. Without discussing this

fourth " ...

resolution an adjournment was had until 2 o'clock P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

After coming to order the board took up his victims was the captain of a vessel, Judge Martindale's resolution, and discussed it as well as the general subject of the indebtedness and the obligations of the guarantors. Judge Martindale withdrew his resolution, but the members of the board went on with the discussion. Judge Martindale thought dered after leaving a brothel. After these t best to settle on a basis of 60 cents on the

Col. Dowling thought that this was wrong; which should be fulfilled. The board has done all it promised and the guarantors should fulfill their part of it. There should be no compromise. It is necessary for this board to decide whether it will give up the bonds or exchange them for other security. No mortgage should be put upon the property of the board. Various members of the board indulged in financial sparring for some time, after which Judge Martindale introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the finance committee of the State Board of Agriculture be and are hereby authorized and directed to settle with the signers to the guarantee fund on the folfowing terms, to-wit: 1. Any of the signers to the said fund who

have paid, or will pay, sixty cents to the dollar on their subscriptions, and will release the state board from any liability on

hitted are as nearly correct as they can be extraordinary, which may be east mated as a nearly correct as they can be authorized by the legislature, can not be anticipated. These should be covered by a tax leaves and the same of the fiscal assessibly. The extraordinary which may be authorized by the legislature, can not be anticipated. These should be covered by a tax leaves and the same of the fiscal assessibly. The extraordinary which may be attended as follows:

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Circuit and Superior Court judges, \$25,000; public printing, \$32,000; public printing, \$30,000; publ

substitute for the above, the following: "That the secretary's report just read, showing a small deficit in the receipts over expenditures for the Fair and Exposi-tion for 1874, admonshes the members of this board that the unpaid balances of the guarantee fund should be collected, and the same applied to liquidate the debt created for the "building and improvements" in

Resolved, That the president and executive committee, in conjunction with the treasurer, be directed to proceed with the collection of the

GUARANTEE NOTES

unpaid, and that all moneys so collected shall be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by this board in anticipating the collection of the guarantee notes. This

substitute was lost by the following vote:

Vote on Dowling's substitute. Noss—
Seward, Mitchell, Ragan, Claypool, Crim,
Caldwell, Martindale and Southerland—8.

Yeas—Dowling, Williams, Girard, Sample,
Lohnson, Mutana Dowling, Charles Johnson, Mutz and Davidson-Mr. Williams introduced the following as another substitute to Mr. Martindale's reso-

Resolved, That the state board agree to release the guarantors from all obligations upon the payment in full of \$60,000, pro-vided the guarantors will give a release in full to the board releasing the board from any exposition on said grounds at any time hereafter, unless it may be to the advantage of the board to do so.

On motion of Mr. Johnson the whole subject was referred to a committee of five, is as follows for the two years ending March with instructions to report immediately. Johnson, Williams, Martindale, Mutz and Claypool were appointed. Mr. Johnson, chairman, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the state board agree to statement of the condition and progress of release the guarantors from all obligations, upon the payment in full of 60 per cent, of the several departments, and making it the their subscriptions, provided the guarantors duty of the superintendent to report to the will give a release in full to the board, re-leasing the board from any obligation to general assembly, the number and residence refund their money or to hold any of cupils, the amount and purpose of the Fair or Exposition on said grounds at any expenditures, and to make out a statement time hereafter, unless it may be to the ad-vantage of the board to do so, and the fi-until the ensuing session of the general asnance committee are directed to carry out sembly. the resolution. A bill was then presented by Bradshaw's Band for music on three ex- Whole number during the year. tra days. \$128 allowed. Mr. Claypool, of Number discharged the committee on thoroughbreds, made the following motion:

Resolved, inat the pedigrees on thoroughbred horses be referred to Col. J. H. Sanders | sion of 82 new pupils this session and 59, all of the Live Stock Journal, for examination, that we can accommodate, have been rewith a request that he report the result of ceived. Every desk, every bed and every his investigations to the secretary as soon as seat is filled. practicable. Adopted. The board then adjourned until the 5th of January.

A CAREER OF CRIME. A TERRIBLE CONFESSION-A LIFE OF CON-

TINUED MURDER. startling revelation of crime: An English- third. It has always been the custom to man named Tom Adams, who for the past in pupils admitted, and the statistics show eight or ten years has owned a low tavern that it is not by accident, but by d

when assured that his doom was inevitable, he sent for Captain Verplank, the American commercial agent at this port, and intihis wishes and take down whatever stateing himself guilty of 14 murders, all but one of which were committed in the United States and Canada. Adams commenced his narrative by stating that his proper name was George Worley, and that he was a native of Manchester, England. He commenced his career of crime by murdering the second mate of the American ship Cultivator, in the Liverpool, docks, about the year 1854. After this deed he went to Canada, and roved about through those provinces for two years in pursuit of robbery. It the year 1855, at which time he was known by the name of Orton, he was engaged as a sailor on the lakes. While lying in the American port of Oswego he murdered a man, whom he understood to be a painter, by throwing him over a bridge. He met his victim in a drinking saloon, where he went to collect a bill of the proprietor, and followed him until the opportunity was favorable, when he struck him down with a slung-shot, and disposed of the body in the way mentioned. After this Adams returned to Canada, and assumed the name of Townsend. With two accomplices he commenced a campaign of robbery. and perpetrated four murders in the country west of Toronto, ending with the killing of a sheriff, a few miles west of Niagara river. That country then became too warm for him, in consequence of the offering of large rewards for his arrest, and he escaped on board a schooner passing through the Canadian canal to the American port of Toledo. From

whom he followed from the St. Charles saloon; another was a German saloon keeper, whom he killed in his bed at night in his place of business, which was situated near a railroad depot, and the third was some man unknown to him, whom he murcrimes he was arrested in Chicago, tried and convicted of a burglary, and served a term of three years in the Illinois state prison. On obtaining his release Adams went to New York, where he remained about one year, during which time he committed two murders, both of his victims in that city being men unknown to him. One was a countryman whom he enticed to the outskirts of the city and obtained about \$1,000 on his body. After leaving New York he was engaged in a series of robberies through the Southern states. He pupils and gives the names of the counties returned to Baltimore and murdered a prostitute in that city. Subsequently he committed a murder in Louisville, and one in Memphis, but of the names of his victims he had no knowledge. Adams left New Orleans about the time of the breaking out of the war, and went to Vera Cruz. From thence he went to the City of Mexico, and came to Mazatlan about 10 dits of a vast crowd, Grant sat silent and unyears ago. Since his sojourn here he was widely known and generally feared, his place being one of the most notorious ren-

this port he went to Chicago, and

COMMITTED THREE MURDERS

in that place during the summer. One of

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT. SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT-INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The trustees call the attention of the governor to the report of the superintendent which contains a detailed account of the work of the year. The past year has been one of prosperity. There has been a large increase in the number of pupils and the general health has been good. The labors of the officers have been efficient. During the year there have been three dred and thirty-four pupils, of whom two c died, and thirty-nine have graduated, aving two hundred and ninety-one in attendance. In proportion to the population this is a larger number than in almost any other State,

THE FINANCES of the institution have received the most careful attention, and the expenditures economically made, and there is now in the treasury a balance of \$26,162 30 to meet the expenses until March 31, 1875. The superintendent, in making his estimates for the two years beginning with April 1, 1875, estimates the number of pupils at 290, and the expense per pupil at \$240. We recommend that his estimates be allowed. The amount required ach year for

CURRENT EXPENSES 31, 1877: \$139,200.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The statute provides for the government of the institution besides requiring a general

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Number in attendance November 1, 1874 Application has been made for the admis-

INCREASE OF DEAFNESS.

The number of deaf mutes has of late years largely increased, and the institute is becoming very much crowded. In our twenty-fifth annual report it was estimated that in ten years there would not be more A correspondent of the New York World, than 40 or 50 applications per year, but the writing from Mazattan, Mexico, gives a number is largely in excess of that by oneand dance-house in this place, and gained that most of the causes come. The number general notoriety as a desperate character, died on the 15th instant from the effects of a increased, in seven years, from five to pistol shot wound received in a fight several to twenty-nine. The following table shows months ago. Just previous to his death, the causes of deafness in all pupils admitted during seven years. Congenital, 106; spotted fever, 94; brain fever, 21; typhoid fever, 11; lung fever, 10; cahahral fever, 1; scarlet fever, 35; fever not specified, mated that he had some important disclosures to make which he desired should be diptheria, 4; hurt by fall or blow, 5; congiven publicity in the Eastern states. Capt. vulsions, 5; chills, 2; mumps, 2; whooping cough, 2; salivation, 1; erysipelas, 2; dropsy, 2; sickness not specified, 11; cause ments he had to make in writing, the dying not given, 4. The greatest trouble of the officers is in providing for the instruction of the younger pupils, and to obviate this the superintendent recommends that they be taught in the common schools by teachers familiar with the deaf and dumb alphabet. There should also be more than one institute to which the pupils could be removed after some primary instruction in the com-It is also recommon schools. mended that Kindergarten schools, similar to those of Prussia, be established.

FINANCE.

ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES, RECEIPTS.—Balance first of year, \$25,542 98. Legislative appropriation, \$67,500. Total,

PAYMENTS .- Groceries and previsions, \$19,373,42. Salaries and wages, \$23,933 37. Fuel, gas and water rent, \$7,666 57. Furniture, \$4,807 35. Repairs and improvements, \$6,742 52. Stable, \$970 39. Miscellaneous, \$3,386 90. Total payments, \$66,880 58. Balance in treasury, \$26,162 30. The balance in the treasury is sufficient to

sustain the institution until the 31st of

March next. CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

There are at present two departments, ten grades and fifteen classes. The high class or academic department consists of three grades and one special division, and embraces a three years' course of study. The primary department embraces a seven years' course. Of all those who enter not one-third master the full primary course.

LIBRARY.

The deaf and dumb, more than any other class, derive their information from books. As the library is intended for the pupils the greater part of the books have been selected with particular reference to them. The re-

mainder are mainly encyclopedias, dictionaries, etc. About one-third of the pupils regularly get books from the library. The industrial departments continue to receive a large sharge of attention, cabinet making, shoe making and chair caning being the chief industries, while the girls are

trained in house work. APPENDIX.

from which they come. The rules and regulations for the admission and government of pupils, and the alphabet used are also given.

When Washburne and Grant were riding in an open coach in Galena, amid the plaumoved, while Washburne took off his hatand bowed right and left to every shout